United Nations

Centre against Apartheid

Notes and Documents

1/91 January 1991

RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

91-03143

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United Nations, New York 10017

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INTRODUCTION

On 19 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted 8 resolutions on agenda item 34, entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa", compared with 12 adopted the year before. In addition to consolidating the texts of the resolutions, the General Assembly managed to preserve the consensus achieved earlier by adopting without a vote an omnibus resolution, entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid". That consensus was first elaborated by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (November 1989), further strengthened at the special session in December 1989 by the adoption of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and continued in resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990. The 1990 resolution on the Trust Fund for South Africa was adopted again by consensus and that on the Programme of Work of the Special Committee without a dissenting vote.

In the omnibus consensus resolution on "International efforts to eradicate Apartheid", the General Assembly provides an assessment of the current situation in South Africa and of the required role of the international community. The Assembly recognizes that some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African authorities and calls upon them to foster the climate conducive to negotiations by taking a number of specific measures and by fully implementing the agreements reached so far between them and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). It encourages all parties to participate fully in future broad-based negotiations and calls upon South Africa to ensure effective and impartial action in dealing with the recurring violence which poses a threat to the negotiating process. As did the Secretary-General in his report of July 1990, the Assembly also considers the process of change in South Africa to be at an early stage; thus, further substantive progress needs to be made to promote the profound and irreversible change called for in the Declaration.

Regarding the responsibilities of the international community, Governments and intergovernmental organizations are requested to adhere strictly to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African regime and to use concerted and effective measures in the areas of the economic and financial relations with apartheid South Africa. The Security Council is requested to monitor effectively the strict implementation of the arms embargo, and Governments and organizations are urged to render assistance to the front-line States and to the victims of apartheid, including

the released political prisoners and returning South African refugees and exiles. Finally, the Secretary-General is asked to ensure the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on the matter, to monitor the implementation of the Declaration and pursue initiatives to facilitate efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

The other six resolutions, which were subject to a vote, call for the maintenance of the existing measures against South Africa in a number of fields, request Governments and financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to refrain from providing financial assistance to South Africa, call for the strengthening of the monitoring of the arms embargo, ask all Governments to adhere strictly to the oil embargo, demand that Israel terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and call upon all Governments and sporting organizations to maintain the sports boycott in South Africa until profound and irreversible changes take place in that country.

Many delegations praised the Special Committee for reducing the number of resolutions, initiating negotiations that resulted in the consensus omnibus draft and for consulting, to some extent, on the other draft resolutions. They wished that the main Committees of the General Assembly dealing with issues relating to apartheid, had followed this example.

In their explanations of vote on the six resolutions a number of Western and Eastern European delegations thought that the texts of the six resolutions that were voted upon did not accurately reflect the present situation in South Africa and included language and notions which, according to them, were no longer relevant.

It was a general feeling in the General Assembly that Ambassador Ibrahim A. Gambari of Nigeria, Chairman of the Special Committee, and its Bureau, with the valuable assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, had taken remarkable and successful initiatives to help maintain the consensus that is considered extremely important under the present changing circumstances in South Africa.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 19 DECEMBER 1990 UNDER AGENDA ITEM 34: "POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA"*

Resolution	Title	Vote
45/176 A	International efforts to eradicate apartheid	Adopted w/o vote
45/176 B	Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid	116/11/19
45/176 C	Military collaboration with South Africa	117/2/29
45/176 D	Relations between South Africa and Israel	100/28/19
45/176 E	Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid	134/0/14
45/176 F	Oil embargo against South Africa	126/2/19
45/176 G	Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports	114/1/26
45/176 H	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	Adopted w/o vote

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* The final text of resolutions 45/176 A-H had not been issued at the time of preparation of the present issue of Notes and Documents. The text reproduced herein is that of the draft resolutions before the General Assembly (A/45/L.31-L.33 and L.38-L.42). The official texts of the resolutions will be issued in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/45/49).

45/176 A International efforts to eradicate apartheid

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in resolution S-16/1, and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced that the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment, through broad-based negotiations, of a non-racial democracy based on a new constitutional order providing for universal equal suffrage under a non-racial voters roll can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems facing the people of South Africa,

Further convinced that the policy and practice of apartheid breeds violence and its continuation would be detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa through the apartheid system, manifested, inter alia, by detentions without trial, continued possibility of executions of political prisoners, absence of full implementation of agreements regarding the return of political exiles without restrictions and repressive provisions in the Internal Security Act,

Noting that, while some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the recent repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the lifting of the state of emergency throughout the country, continuing effort is needed to facilitate free political activity and to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations,

Welcoming the ongoing talks between the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African authorities aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations,

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1/ A/45/22.

Noting that the African National Congress, in an effort to contribute to an atmosphere free of violence, which is in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration and further to the agreements set out in the Pretoria Minute of 6 August 1990, 2/ has suspended its armed activities,

Gravely concerned that the recurring violence resulting largely from the persistence of apartheid and other factors, including actions of those opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa, poses a threat to the negotiating process,

Further noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States, in particular against the Republic of Angola and the Republic of Mozambique,

Noting that the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration, and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means, in particular, by adhering to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at encouraging the South African authorities to eradicate apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible change,

1. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Takes note of Pretoria's declared commitment to abolish the apartheid system;

3. Reaffirms the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for their full and immediate implementation;

2/ See A/44/976.

4. Fully supports the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problems in their country through genuine negotiations, and welcomes the fact that the African National Congress and the South African regime have engaged in talks that have thus far resulted in the Groote Schuur and the Pretoria agreements aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations;

5. Calls upon the South African authorities to continue its efforts to foster the climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity, in particular by repealing all repressive legislation such as provisions in the Internal Security Act, by ending detentions without trial, by allowing the return of all political exiles without restrictions, and by fully implementing all agreements reached so far with the African National Congress, including the release of all remaining political prisoners;

6. Calls for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African regime and the African National Congress;

7. Welcomes the progress thus far made aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations and encourages all parties concerned, taking into account the Guidelines to the Process of Negotiations contained in the Declaration, to participate fully in future negotiations, in order to secure the adoption of a new Constitution and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

8. Calls for an immediate end to violence which has resulted largely from the continued existence of the apartheid policies, practices and structures;

9. Calls upon the South African authorities to redouble their efforts to end recurring violence by ensuring effective and impartial actions by all branches of government and all competent authorities against all those responsible for violence, including vigilante groups, and calls upon all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere free of violence;

10. Considers that while the South African authorities have declared their intention to eradicate apartheid and embark on negotiations for a new Constitution, the process of change in South Africa remains at an early stage and further substantive progress needs to be made to promote the profound and irreversible change called for in the Declaration;

11. Calls upon all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to adhere strictly to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African regime to eradicate apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration, namely, the speedy eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa;

12. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions to use concerted and effective measures, particularly in the areas of economic and financial relations with apartheid South Africa, aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid;

13. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo and requests the Security Council to monitor effectively the strict implementation of the arms embargo;

14. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to render all possible assistance to the front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique, to enable them to reconstruct their economies, which have been devastated from years of destabilization;

15. Further appeals to all States, organizations and institutions to increase economic, humanitarian, legal, educational and other assistance and support to the victims of apartheid and to all those, including previously banned organizations, who oppose apartheid and promote a united, non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

16. Urges the international community and the Secretary-General, through the relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all possible assistance to facilitate the re-establishment of previously banned political organizations in South Africa as well as the reintegration of released political prisoners, and returning South African refugees and exiles;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990 WITHOUT A VOTE.

45/176 B Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus at its sixteenth special session, 1/ and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 2/ and of the reports of the Secretary-General on international financial pressure on the apartheid economy of South Africa 3/ and measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies, 4/

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent positive developments in South Africa, the system of apartheid and most of its main pillars, namely, the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Bantu Education and the Acts establishing the Tricameral Parliament and the Bantustan system, still remain intact,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Strongly convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid,

Noting that Members of the United Nations and the international community have generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in

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1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

2/ A/45/22.

3/ A/45/539.

4/ A/45/670.

the Declaration and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to undermine the sanctions imposed by other States, by establishing and/or increasing their trade with that country, as borne out in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Noting with concern that sanctions and other measures adopted by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack coordination, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of monitoring and enforcement, and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are responsive to international pressures,

Noting with concern the recent talks between the International Monetary Fund and representatives of the South African regime and any consideration by the International Monetary Fund of loans to South Africa,

Commending those States which have not relaxed their existing measures and maintained their commitment to the international consensus expressed in the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration, whereby Member States of the United Nations decided that the international community should not relax existing measures,

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of humankind and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay;

2. Calls upon all States, especially those States which have increased or initiated trade, financial and other links with South Africa, in particular the leading trading partners of South Africa, as indicated in the annual report of the Special Committee, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

3. Calls upon all States to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on apartheid South Africa, particularly in the following areas:

(a) Supply of all products, in particular, computer and

communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(b) Import of coal, gold and other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(c) Effective withdrawal by transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and by cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(d) Provision of new credits and loans;

(e) Double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(f) Landing and port rights to South Africa, air and sea carriers and direct air, sea and other transport links with that country;

4. Appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields have the intent and effect of opposing apartheid in line with United Nations policy on this matter, and to give appropriate assistance in these fields to the anti-apartheid forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society;

5. Urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

6. Urges all States to close existing loopholes in their existing measures, monitor stictly their implementation and adopt and apply, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the implementation of existing measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid, and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 116; Against: 11; Abstentions: 19

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Angola, Cambodia, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe.

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* At a later date, Guinea-Bissau notified the Secretariat that it had intented to vote in favour.

45/176 C Military collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus at its sixteenth special session 1/ and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 2/ and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989, 3/

Taking note with grave concern that mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 lack effective monitoring and enforcement mechanism,

Noting with appreciation the resolve and coerciveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against apartheid,

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously continue to trade in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

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1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

2/ A/45/22.

3/ S/21015.

Gravely concerned at the practice carried out by certain oil producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

Noting with concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977);

2. Urges all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of all products, in particular computers and communication equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of that country;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, and consider strengthening the monitoring and the reporting of violations of the arms embargo, and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. Further urges the Security Council to implement the recommendations of the report of the Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures against those States violating the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 117; Against: 2; Abstentions: 29.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden.

Absent: Angola, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Haiti, Liberia, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe.

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* At a later date, Guinea-Bissau notified the Secretariat that it had intented to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1990	45/176 C	117	2	29
1989	44/27 I	106	17	26
1988	43/50 B	123	2	29

45/176 D Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 44/27 F of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 2/

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Condemns the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to take appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

1/ A/45/22, part II.

2/ A/45/571.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 100; Against: 28; Abstentions: 19.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Honduras, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Myanmar, Nepal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Uruguay.

Absent: Angola, Cambodia, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Haiti, Liberia, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe.

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* Subsequently, Guinea-Bissau notified the Secretariat that it had intented to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1990	45/176 D	100	28	19
1989	44/27 F	114	22	18
1988	43/50 E	106	23	26
1987	42/23 E	103	29	23
1986	41/35 C	102	29	26
1985	40/64 E	102	20	30

45/176 E Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for the diligent manner in which it has discharged its responsibilities in monitoring the situation in South Africa and promoting international action against apartheid;

2. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses its recommendations relating to its programme of work;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting with the support services of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, as the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid and the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa: 2/

(a) To continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding the need for maintaining pressure on South Africa as called for in the Declaration;

1/ A/45/22 and Add.1.

2/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

(b) To continue mobilizing international action against apartheid, inter alia, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups, both inside and outside South Africa, able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through missions, hearings, conferences, publicity and other relevant activities;

(c) To publish an interim annual report during the first half of 1991 on developments in South Africa and on the international response thereto and, in this context, undertake, as appropriate, consultations with the parties concerned;

4. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their cooperation with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in the discharge of their mandates;

5. Requests all United Nations bodies, organs and agencies to cooperate with the Special Committee and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid in their activities in order to ensure consistency, improve co-ordination and efficient use of available resources and avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

7. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to cooperate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to apartheid and, in particular, in disseminating information on the evolving situation in South Africa;

8. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies;

9. Decides to make a special allocation of 480,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1991 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 134; Against: 0; Abstentions: 14;

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Angola, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Liberia, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.*

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* At a later date, Guinea-Bissau and the Ukrainian SSR notified the Secretariat that their delegations had intented to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1990	45/176 E	134	0	14
1989	44/27 G	145	0	10
1988	43/50 F	144	1	9
1987	42/23 E	145	1	10
1986	41/35 D	145	2	10
1985	40/64 F	141	2	12

45/176 F Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, 1/ as well as its interim report, which was adopted unanimously on 12 June 1990, 2/

Recalling its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990, which reaffirms the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, 3/

Recalling also its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 44/27 H of 22 November 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo and other existing measures imposed by the international community on the apartheid regime towards the elimination of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining these measures until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/45/43).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 44, addendum (A/44/44/Add.1).

3/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa 1/ and endorses its recommendations;

2. Commends the proposed model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa annexed to the annual report of the Intergovernmental Group to States for their attention, including consideration of the adoption of the general principles of the draft within the context and framework of their own legal practices;

3. Urges the Security Council to take action under appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure an effective embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa in order to effect a speedy and peaceful eradication of apartheid;

4. Requests all States, pending such decisions, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/45/43).

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to apartheid South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(f) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(g) To terminate the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(h) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil or petroleum products in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(k) To discourage ships capable of carrying oil or petroleum products in their national registries or owned or managed by

companies or individuals within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

5. Authorizes the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

6. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution, including submission of proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 126; Against: 2; Abstentions: 19.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia,

Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Swaziland.

Absent: Angola, Cambodia, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Liberia, Madagascar, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1990	45/176 F	126	2	19
1989	45/27 H	139	2	14
1988	43/50 J	138	2	14
1987	42/23 F	138	4	12
1986	41/35 F	136	5	15

45/176 G Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against apartheid in Sports, resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and resolution 44/27 L of 22 November 1989,

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* At a later date, Guinea-Bissau notified the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports 1/ and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 2/

Reiterating that the sports boycott of South Africa should be maintained until profound and irreversible changes aimed at the total eradication of apartheid take place in that country,

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports;

2. Calls upon those States which have signed the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. Commends those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving the total isolation of apartheid in sports;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

5. Calls upon those international sports organizations and federations which have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. Calls upon all Governments and sporting organizations to maintain the sports boycott of South Africa until profound and irreversible changes take place in that country;

7. Urges Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities created and sustained by the apartheid State;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against Apartheid in Sports with all needed assistance.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/45/45).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/45/22).

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990: In favour: 114; Against: 1; Abstentions: 26.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 45/176 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chili, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal,Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Angola, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Liberia, Madagascar, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe.

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* At a later date, Guinea-Bissau notified the Secretariat that it had intented to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on a previous similar resolution

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1990	45/176 G	114	1	26
1989	44/27 L	127	1	23

45/176 H United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 44/27 J of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 1/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of resolution 44/244 adopted by consensus by the General Assembly on 17 September 1990, and in particular of its paragraph 8 relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into the South African society,

Welcoming the release of Nelson Mandela and some other political prisoners; the suspension of executions and the unbanning of a number of political organizations, including the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the lifting of the nation-wide state of emergency and the repeal of certain emergency regulations,

Remains seriously concerned by the continued existence of basic laws sustaining the apartheid system and other discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations in South Africa,

Concerned by the large number of political trials in 1990 and the continued application of criminal proceedings to cases that are clearly of a political nature,

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1/ A/45/550.

Reaffirming that continued humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community is necessary to alleviate the plight of those prosecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners,

Strongly convinced that continued contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance in this crucial period,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; 1/

2. Decides, in view of the independence of Namibia, to delete paragraph (e) of the terms of reference of the Trust Fund; 2/

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

4. Appeals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

5. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

6. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

ADOPTED ON 19 DECEMBER 1990 WITHOUT A VOTE.

1/ A/45/550.

2/ See A/45/550, para. 1.

Annex I

ELEMENTS OF RESOLUTIONS AND VOTING

Resolution 45/176 A, entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid", adopted by consensus, constituted a consolidation of a number of the General Assembly's previous resolutions into an omnibus text. In the resolution, the General Assembly expressed its conviction "that the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment, through broad-based negotiations, of a non-racial democracy based on a new constitutional order providing for universal equal suffrage under a non-racial voters' roll can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems facing the people in South Africa". Concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa through the apartheid system, the Assembly noted that "while some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African authorities, ... continuing effort is needed to facilitate free political activity and to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations". The ongoing talks between ANC and the South African authorities were welcomed and the latter was called upon to implement fully the agreements reached so far. The recurring violence resulting largely from the persistence of apartheid and other factors, including actions of those opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa, posed a threat to the negotiating process in the view of the Assembly.

The provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for their full and immediate implementation were stressed. The process of change in South Africa remained at an early stage and further substantive progress needed to be made to promote the profound and irreversible change was the conclusion reached by consensus.

The international community was called upon to maintain the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African regime to eradicate apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration, namely, the speedy eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa. Governments and financial institutions were further called upon to use concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, as well as to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, and in that regard the Security Council was requested to monitor effectively the strict implementation of the arms embargo. The Assembly appealed to all States and institutions to render economic, legal, humanitarian and other assistance and to increase support to the front-Line States and the victims of

apartheid inside and outside South Africa. The Secretary-General was requested to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Thus, by this resolution, the text of which was subject to intensive negotiations the United Nations maintained the consensus of the international community in its efforts to eradicate apartheid, as initiated by its resolution 44/27 A, strenghtened by the adoption of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and continued by the consensus resolution 44/244.

In resolution 45/176 B, entitled "Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid", the General Assembly expressed its concern at the fact that, in spite of recent positive developments in South Africa, the system of apartheid and most of its pillars still remain intact. It reiterated its conviction that sanctions had had a significant impact on these recent developments. It also indicated in the preamble of the resolution that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council remained the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid. It noted with concern that some Member States had continued economic relations with South Africa, while others had established or increased their trade with that country, and that the International Monetary Fund had held talks recently with representatives of the South African authorities. The Assembly called upon all States to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration and to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on South Africa in the areas of computer and communications equipment that could be used for the military and nuclear industry; coal, gold and other minerals; equity investment and non-equity links, new credit and loans, double taxation agreements; and all transport links. It also appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not to entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields had the intent and effect of opposing apartheid in line with United Nations policy on the matter, and to give appropriate assistance in those fields to the anti-apartheid forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society.

The resolution was approved by 116 votes in favour to 11 against and 19 abstentions. In 1989, resolutions 44/27 D and 44/27 E, which dealt with similar issues, had received, respectively, 135 and 140 votes in favour, 3 and 4 votes against with 15 and 11 abstentions. Belgium, France, Israel, Italy, Japan

and Luxembourg, which had abstained in 1989, joined Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States in voting against the resolution. The Nordic countries as well as Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania), which had voted in favour of both resolutions in 1989, abstained in 1990. Australia voted in favour.

In resolution 45/176 C, entitled "Military collaboration with South Africa", the General Assembly expressed serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. It strongly deplored the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continued to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields. Unlike in 1989, however, it did not refer to any specific country violating the embargo. The Assembly urged all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and traced the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation, as well as the effective monitoring, of the arms embargo and to consider the strengthening of the reporting of violations of this embargo. In paragraph 4, the Assembly further urged the Security Council to implement the recommendation of the report of the Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures against those States violating the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The resolution was adopted by 117 votes in favour, 2 against and 29 abstentions. There was a significant shift in the votes as compared with 1989, when 106 countries had voted in favour of the resolution and 17 countries against with 26 abstaining. (A number of negative votes cast in 1989 was due, according to delegates' explanations, to the singling out of two countries.) The United States and the United Kingdom were the only Member States to cast negative votes in 1990. Japan and Israel, as well as the countries of the European Community, with the exception of the United Kingdom, abstained, while they had voted against the resolution in 1989. Chile and Honduras, which had also voted against the resolution in 1989, voted in favour. However, the Eastern European countries abstained, while they had previously voted for the resolution.

In resolution 45/176 D, entitled "Relations between South Africa and Israel", the General Assembly condemned once again the collaboration of Israel with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. The resolution was strengthened by the introduction of paragraph 3, in which the Assembly urged the Security Council to take appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The resolution was adopted by 100 votes in favour and 28 against with 19 abstentions (114-22-18 in 1989). With the exception of Japan, which abstained as in 1989, the countries of the Western European and Others Group (including the Nordic countries, except Turkey, which voted in c favour) voted once more against the resolution. Some Eastern European countries, which had previously supported the resolution, voted against it in 1990. The Central African Republic, Kenya, Myanmar and Nepal, which had voted for the resolution in 1989, abstained in 1990.

The resolution 45/176 E, entitled "Programme of Work of the Special Committee against Apartheid", commended the Special Committee for its work and authorized it, in accordance with its mandate and acting with the support services of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, as a focal point for the international campaign against Apartheid and the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, to continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community; it also authorized the Committee to publish an interim annual report during the first half of 1991 on developments in South Africa and on the international response thereto and, in this context, to undertake, as appropriate, consultations with the parties concerned. The Committee was also requested to hold consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups "both inside and outside South Africa". The Assembly decided to make a special allocation of $480.000 to the Special Committee for 1991 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of the special projects to be decided upon by the Committee. It also decided to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget to enable ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) to maintain offices in New York.

For the second consecutive year, the resolution was adopted without a negative vote, with 134 in favour and 14 abstentions (145-0-10 in 1989). Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan and Poland joined the abstentions. Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe and the Ukrainian SSR, which in 1989 had voted in favour, did not participate in the vote.

In resolution 45/176 F, entitled "Oil Embargo against South Africa", the General Assembly expressed its concern at the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, which allowed South Africa the possibility of acquiring oil and petroleum products. The Assembly urged the Security Council to take action on the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

to ensure an effective embargo on supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. The Assembly also reiterated its request to all States to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo, emphasizing, inter alia, "strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries"; it also reaffirmed the necessity "to gather exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators". The Assembly commended the proposed model law for the effective enforcement of the embargo drafted earlier this year on the initiative of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa.

The resolution was adopted by 126 votes in favour, 2 against and 19 abstentions (139-2-14 in 1989). Australia, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Turkey again supported the resolution. For the third consecutive year, the United Kingdom and the United States were the only Member States to cast negative votes. The rest of the Western countries abstained and were joined for the first time by Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Angola, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, which in 1989 had voted in favour, were absent.

In resolution 45/176 G, entitled "Support for the Work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports", the General Assembly once again called upon those States that had not signed the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to ratify it and on other States to accede to it as soon as possible. In addition, it requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa. The Assembly also called upon all Governments and sporting organizations to maintain the sports boycott of South Africa until profound and irreversible changes had taken place in that country. It also urged Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movements in South Africa in redressing the structural inequalities created and sustained by the apartheid state.

The resolution was adopted by recorded vote of 114 in favour, 1 against and 26 abstentions (127-1-23 in 1989). The United States was once again the only Member State to vote against this resolution. The countries of the European Community, the Nordic countries, Australia, Austria, Canada, Israel, Japan, Malta and New Zealand abstained again. They were joined by Hungary who had not participated in the vote in 1989, and Lesotho, which had voted for the resolution.

Resolution 45/176 H, entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa", contained a number of important alterations, as compared to similar resolutions adopted in the previous years. It took note of the consensus resolution adopted by the Assembly on 17 September 1990, and "in particular of its paragraph 8 relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into the South African society" and welcomed the release of Nelson Mandela and some other political prisoners, as well as a number of other positive developements inside South Africa. At the same time, the General Assembly remained "seriously concerned by the continued existence of basic laws sustaining the apartheid system", as well as by "the large numbers of political trials in 1990 and the continued application of criminal proceedings to cases that were clearly of a political nature". The Assembly decided, "in view of the independence of Namibia, to delete paragraph (e) of the terms of reference of the Trust Fund". 1/ The Assembly was strongly convinced that continued contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned were necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance in this crucial period.

As in the previous years, this resolution was adopted without a vote.

1/ See A/45/550, para. 1.

Annex II

EXPLANATION OF VOTES

A. Western European and Other States Group

Eleven representatives from the Western European and Other States Group took the floor before and after the voting on the resolutions to explain their votes. The representative of Italy spoke on behalf of the European Community (EC); Norway on behalf of the Nordic countries. Austria, Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States also explained the views of their Governments.

Many speakers commended the Chairman of the Special Committee for his efforts in preserving the consensus established at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, held in December 1989, and in September 1990 for the adoption of resolution 44/244, although those improvements in their view did not go far enough to reflect fully the new situation.

The representative of Italy, on behalf of EC, said that consensus on resolution 45/176 A had been achieved as a result of extensive consultations. It was important that that resolution had managed to maintain the unity of purpose on key issues that had appeared in the Declaration and in the resolution of September 1990. He explained the EC's objection to the sixth preambular paragraph and paragraph 6 of resolution paragraph 6 of 45/176 B and paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 45/176 C. He also expressed reservations on paragraphs that did not respect the division of responsibility between the General Assembly and the Security Council; stressed the need to take into account the autonomy and statutes of international organizations, objected to selective inclusion of Member States by name; emphasized that in EC countries organization of sports meetings fell within the sphere of private initiative. He said that EC had taken a decision on 15 December 1990 in the field of restrictive and positive measures towards South Africa in order to encourage the process under way.

The representative of Norway, on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that they were happy that resolution 45/176 A had been adopted by consensus, building on the tradition of December 1989 and September 1990 and demonstrating international solidarity in support of the negotiating process under way. The Nordic countries not only supported international measures against apartheid but had also imposed one of the most comprehensive national packages of sanctions. The Nordic countries reserved

their position regarding formulations which failed to take into account the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council. He also said that the sixth preambular paragraph and paragraph 6 of resolution 45/176 B and paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 45/176 C were at variance with their views. Moreover, the seventh and eight preambular paragraphs of resolution 45/176 C also contained assumptions about the increasing violations of the arms embargo that did not have factual basis and, thus, the Nordic countries had abstained on those resolutions. They voted against resolution 45/176 D because they were against singling-out of individual countries; and against resolution 45/176 G because certain formulations of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports were incompatible with the constitutional freedoms and rights of Nordic citizens and private organizations.

The representative of Austria stressed that adoption by consensus of resolution 45/176 A reflected the unanimity of the international community on the elimination of apartheid. Austria agreed with the general thrust of the majority of the other texts. Yet a few provisions in the texts prevented Austria from voting in favour of some of them. Austria had voted against resolution 45/176 D because it was against selectively singling out an individual country.

The representative of Australia welcomed the consensus in 45/176 A and the improvements in the other resolutions. She said that her delegation's support for the five resolutions should not be construed as agreement to all the elements contained in every one of them and particularly emphasized that Australia's support for resolution 45/176 B should be seen in that light.

The representative of Canada said that his Government was pleased in joining the consensus on resolution 45/176 A. Owing to some improvements in the texts his Government had hoped to support resolutions 45/176 B and C. However, the improvements did not go far enough, and, therefore, Canada had abstained on both texts. He said that it would be counter-productive to mention comprehensive and mandatory sanctions at that time. Canada abstained on resolution 45/176 C because of some inaccuracies in the text in which the cause of the arms embargo was not well-served and because there was no sufficient basis to assert that the production of nuclear weapons and missiles continued in South Africa; on resolution 45/176 D which had no place under the agenda item currently before the General Assembly; on resolution 45/176 F because the additional measures in the text would create legal problems for Canada; and on resolution 45/176 G because his Government could not support the Register and ratify the Convention. However, his Government supported resolution 45/176 E.

The representative of France expressed satisfaction that resolution 45/176 A, had been adopted by consensus. However, France had voted against resolution 45/176 B because the current situation in South Africa did not require a regime of general sanctions, which the resolution called for; and resolution 45/176 D because it was against "name calling". With regard to resolution 45/176 C, while France welcomed the the absence of name calling, it had abstained because it had reservations on the seventh paragraph 7 and paragraphs 2 and 3.

The representative of Ireland said that his Government had supported resolutions 45/176 E and F; abstained on resolution 45/176 B because of reference to comprehensive mandatory sanctions which did not reflect the consensus achieved in the 1989 Declaration; had abstained on resolution 45/176 C because the text contained difficult elements with which his delegation could not agree; and had voted against resolution 45/176 D because of its selective condemnation of a Member State and resolution 45/176 G because it called for ratification of the Convention which contained provision incompatible with the Irish Constitution.

The representative of Portugal associated himself fully with the statement made by the representative of EC and stated his Government's opposition to new sanctions. While the United Nations must encourage efforts towards constitutional changes, resolution 45/176 B and references to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would not help the eradication of apartheid.

The representative of New Zealand said that the spirit of the Declaration was being reflected in many of the resolutions, four of which were supported by his delegation. Despite several improvements in resolutions 45/176 B and C over earlier drafts, his delegation was not in a position to vote in favour and had to abstain. While New Zealand's position on sporting contacts with South Africa was fully consistent with Commonwealth measures, it could not sign the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports because such an act would be contrary to the obligations already assumed through the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The representative of the United Kingdom associated himself with the statement made by the representative of EC and said that his Government's joining the consensus on resolution 45/176 A should not be interpreted as a total agreement with the text, which was grudging in its recognition that important progress had been made to prepare the way for negotiations and dwelt too much on negative points in an unbalanced way. The causes of violence were much more complex than it was suggested in the resolution. While

the South African Government had the prime responsibility to maintain law and order impartially, the leaders of all political groups also had responsibility to urge their followers to act peacefully. He expressed disappointment that the resolution did not refer to to the South African government as "a government" as Mr. Mandela had done when he had spoken in the United Nations. Now was not the time to call for more sanctions when South Africa was facing serious economic problems which were a threat to peaceful political settlement. The international community and the United Nations must try to revive the South African economy even before the adoption of a new constitution. The United Kingdom considered that the provisions of the resolution did not prevent Member States from taking their own decisions on how best to maintain pressure for change in South Africa. He explained his Government's opposition to resolutions 45/176 B and C and abstention on resolution 45/176 E because his Government did not agree with elements in the Committee's report.

The representative of the United States said that his Government believed that the process that had started in South Africa was "irreversible". Much remained to be done and there would be setbacks along the way; the changes in South Africa, however had already been profound. He said that the consensus resolution 45/176 A was an adequate, although imperfect, document which recognized the "magnitude of the changes that had taken place". His delegation, while joining the consensus on resolution 45/176 H, did not believe that a large number of political trials had taken place in 1990 in South Africa as asserted in the sixth preambular paragraph.

B. African Group

The representative of Lesotho stated that the "principled position" of his Government was a matter of common knowledge and, hence, Lesotho had always supported all positive efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid, as well as steadfastly advocating dialogue among all parties to the South African problem. He emphasized that Lesotho had cast affirmative votes for all the resolutions with the exception of resolutions 45/176 F and G, although with reservations regarding all paragraphs whose import was the application of economic and financial sanctions, particularly in resolution 45/176 B.

C. Others

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the decision of the South African Government to take the first step towards dismantling apartheid was "meaningful and irreversible". In this

connection, the resolutions did not reflect adequately the new political realities in South Africa and contained "outdated slogans" that were losing their meaning. In addition to negative pressure on the South African Government, it was possible that the international community might be equally effective if it would exert positive pressure. This element was missing in some of the resolutions. For this reason his delegation had voted against resolution 45/176 D and abstained on resolutions 45/176 B, C, E and F. His delegations remained anxious that their actions "should be understood correctly" by Africans, with whom Czechoslovakia had a long tradition of close cooperation and cordial relations.

Annex III

PARTIAL VOTING TABLE FOR RESOLUTIONS ON APARTHEID, 1987 - 1990 a/

	45/176 B Concerted effective measures b/	45/176 C Military collabor.	45/176D Israel and South Africa	45/176 E Programme of work of Committee	45/176 F Oil embargo	45/176 G Sports
	90	88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	89-90
Australia	Y	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Austria	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Belgium	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	A A A A	A A
Canada	A	A A A	N N N N	A Y Y Y	A A A A	A A
Denmark	A	A N A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Finland	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
France	N	A N A	N N N N	N A A A	Y Y Y A	A A
Germany c/	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	N A A A	A A
Greece	A	A N A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	A A A A	A A
Iceland	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Ireland	A	A N A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Israel	N	N N A	N N N N	A A A A	A A A A	A A
Italy	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	Y Y Y Y	A A
Japan	N	A N A	A A A A	Y Y Y A	A A A A	A A
Luxembourg	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	A A A A	A A
Malta	Y	A A Y	A A A A	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Netherlands	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	A A A A	A A
New Zealand	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Norway	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Portugal	N	A N A	N N N N	A A A A	A A A A	A A
Spain	A	A N A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A
Sweden	A	A A A	N N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	A A

	45/176 B	45/176 C	45/176 D	45/176 E	45/176 F	45/176 G
	90	88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	89-90
Turkey	Y	Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y
United Kingdom	N	A N N	N N N N	A A A A	N N N N	A A
United States	N	N N N	N N N N	N N A A	N N N N	N N
Liechtenstein d/	A	A	N	Y	A	A
Benin		Y - Y				
Botswana	A				A Y Y A	
Cameroon		Y A Y	N A A A			
Central African Republic		Y A Y	Y Y Y A			
Comoros	-				Y Y Y -	Y -
Côte d'Ivoire		Y A Y	N A Y Y		A Y Y Y	- -
Equatorial Guinea	-		A A Y -	Y Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y -
Gabon		Y - Y				
Kenya		Y A Y	Y Y Y A			
Lesotho		A Y A	A A Y Y		A A A A	
Liberia	-	Y Y -	A Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y -
Madagascar	-	Y - Y			Y Y Y -	Y -
Malawi	A	A A A	N A A A	A A A Y		
Mauritius		Y - Y				
Niger		Y - Y				
Sao Tome and Principe	-	Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y Y Y -	Y -
Swaziland			A Y Y Y		A A A A	
Togo		Y A Y				
Zaire			N A Y Y			

	45/176 B	45/176 C	45/176 D	45/176 E	45/176 F	45/176 G
	90	88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	89-90
Antigua and Barbuda		A A Y	Y A A Y			
Bahamas		A - Y	A A A A			
Barbados			A Y Y Y			
Belize		Y A Y	Y A A A			
Chile		A N Y	A A A Y		- - Y Y	
Colombia			A A Y Y			
Costa Rica		Y A Y	A A A A			
Dominica		- Y Y	- - A -		- - Y Y	
Dominican Republic			N N A A			
El Salvador		Y A Y	N A - Y		- Y	
Fiji		Y A Y	A A A A			
Grenada		- A Y	A A A A			
Honduras		A N Y	N A - A			
Jamaica			A Y Y Y			
Panama	-	Y Y -	A Y Y -	Y -		Y -
Paraguay		- - Y	- - - Y		- - - Y	- Y
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	Y A -	A -	Y -		Y -
Saint Lucia		Y A Y	A A A A			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Y A Y	A A A A			
Uruguay			A A A A			

	45/176 B	45/176 C	45/176 D	45/176 E	45/176 F	45/176G
	90	88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	87-88-89-90	89-90
Bangladesh		- Y	- Y	- Y	- Y	- Y
Myanmar			Y A			
Papua New Guinea		Y A Y				
Samoa		A A Y	A A A A			- -
Singapore			A A Y Y			
Solomon Islands		A A Y Y				
Bulgaria	A	Y Y A	Y Y Y N		Y Y Y A	Y -
Czechoslovakia	A	Y Y A	Y Y Y N	Y Y Y A		Y -
Hungary	A	Y - A	Y Y Y N	Y Y Y A	Y Y Y A	Y A
Poland	A	Y Y A	Y Y Y N	Y Y Y A	Y Y Y A	Y -
Romania	A	Y Y A	Y Y Y N		Y Y Y A	Y -
Ukrainian SSR				Y Y Y -		

Note: A=Abstention
N=No
Y=Yes
--Absent

a/ Voting records are not indicated when there was no change in voting pattern from the previous years.

b/ This resolution contains elements of the previous resolutions, namely 44/27D and 44/27E, and, therefore, cannot be compared with any one resolution of the past years..

c/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany". The voting statistics for the period 1987-1989 relate to the Federal Republic of Germany.

d/ Liechtenstein became a member of the United Nations in 1990.

Annex IV a/

PARTIAL VOTING TABLE FOR RESOLUTIONS ON APARTHEID, *1986-1989* b/

	44/27 A Liberation struggle				44/27 C Comprehensive sanctions				44/27 D Strict monitoring			44/27 E Financial pressure
	86	87	88	89	86	87	88	89	87	88	89	89
Australia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Austria	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y
Belgium	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
Canada	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Finland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
France	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
Germany c/	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N
Greece	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y
Iceland	A	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	A	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	Y
Israel	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
Italy	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
Japan	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	N	A	A	A	A
Luxembourg	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
Malta	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	N
New Zealand	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Norway	A	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	A
Spain	A	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	Y
Sweden	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	44/27 A				44/27 C				44/27 D			44/27 E
	86	87	88	89	86	87	88	89	87	88	89	89
United Kingdom	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
United States	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Botswana					A	-	A	A	Y	Y	A	A
Côte d'Ivoire	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y
Equatorial Guinea					Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y
Lesotho					A	A	A	A	Y	A	A	A
Malawi					Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Swaziland					A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	A
Antigua and Barbuda								A				
Chile	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominica	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	
El Salvador				-	-	Y	Y	-				-
Honduras	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	-				
Saint Lucia							Y	A				
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												-
Bangladesh				-				-			-	-
Papua New Guinea								A				
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A				

Note: A-Abstention
N-No
Y-Yes
-=Absent

a/ Annex IV is reproduced as a reference.

b/ Voting records are not indicated when there was no change in voting pattern from the previous years.

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Courtesy of Centre against Apartheid